

ARMISTICE IN 1874

Empire Was Born at Very Moment Army Was Breaking Faith With French.

THREATENED THE NORTH

Uhlans Raided Country to Inspire Fear Among the Remaining Troops.

The German idea of an armistice, according to the historical authorities who recorded the events of the year 1871, might be taken as an indication of what the German forces would attempt to do for military purposes in the event the Allies agree to a truce. It was that period of the Franco-Prussian war in which Paris, toward the close of January, 1871, found herself no longer able to withstand the siege runs that had been brought up to the very nose of St. Denis. Inside the city the Reds were rising and it was merely a matter of hours when the provisional Government would be compelled to yield.

By January 26 the negotiations that had been started between the besieged and the besieger had progressed to such an extent that firing had practically ceased on both sides for reasons of a formal armistice was concluded, extending to the entire map, with the exception of the Belfort and eastern France, which were to be expected excepted without troubling the leaders of the troops in that theatre.

To Retain Mutual Positions.

Under the terms of the armistice the armies in the field were to retain their mutual positions and to leave a neutral zone between them. The Germans held the forts of the Marne, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher, Lotre, Yonne and all of the territory north of them, with the exception of the Department of Chalons and Nord. The Germans likewise moved in and occupied the Paris area, holding as prisoners of war the troops of occupation, with the exception of so much of the National Guard as was required for actual police duty.

Meanwhile the German army of the west, which had been ordered to refrain from operations against Paris, began a series of operations intended to confuse the French as to what was to be expected next. While the only exception to the armistice was in the east the western army continued its attacks.

Cambrai had been surrounded. The Germans, bound by their agreement to maintain the status quo, suddenly left that city and marched on Rouen with element and equipment. They appeared before it with another. They appeared before it with another. They appeared before it with another.

The whole north," says the *Annuaire des Armées*, "regarded itself as threatened."

Acted to Inspire Fear.

The military operations thus undertaken in violation of the terms of the armistice were for the purpose of inspiring fear among the French troops and of making impossible any organized opposition to the Army of the West.

The German Army of the French, which had been led by Bourbaki, conceived that it too, was entitled to the protection of the armistice, but Favre expressly refused to do so. The German operations in this quarter do not appear to have been the same sort of breach of faith as had taken place in the north. Bourbaki's army was completely routed and took 3,000 prisoners and six pieces of ordnance with trifling loss to themselves.

January 30 and 31 the fighting was resumed near Pelouze and the French lost two eagles, nineteen pieces of ordnance, two cannons and 1,000 prisoners. The remaining French forces began swarming over the Swiss frontier. Up to February 3 there were 56,000 Frenchmen in the hope of finding refuge in Switzerland, and the total who took this route was estimated for the entire movement at 80,000. The French army of the Southeast thus practically ceased to exist.

Bismarck extended the armistice at Paris upon its expiration and the final capitulation and treaty of peace followed. It was the end of the time these final events in the great war were taking place that the Imperial German Government was born. Bismarck had just united the German states into Prussia, Wilhelm I. was proclaimed Kaiser and the very birthday of the present German Government was celebrated while the Army of the West was planning its terrifying raid which was made under an agreement to keep the peace while terms of final surrender were being prepared.

2 U. S. AIRMEN MISSING 7 DAYS.

Cape May Station Reports Failure to Find Them.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 13.—Scout patrol boats and airplanes which for seven days have been searching the ocean for hundreds of miles in the hope of finding the missing two, have not yet been sighted. The two men, who were reported missing Monday and have not been seen since, have been given up by the hunt.

The two left the naval air station here early Monday morning in a seaplane and completely vanished. Capt. Robert H. Paunack, commandant of the air station, and Capt. Frederick J. Haake, commandant of the submarine station here, began a search for the missing men Monday night when they did not return, and the search has continued since. Not the slightest trace of the plane, the men or any wreckage from the plane has so far been found.

FRANCE BREAKS LOAN RECORD.

Total National Defence Bonds Taken in September \$311,800,000.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Ministry of Finance announces that the amount of the National Defence bonds subscribed for during the month of September was \$311,800,000, beating the record of any previous fortnight by \$60,000,000. The total for the month, \$1,181,800,000, also constitutes a record.

Texas Boys in Food Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Texas boys to the number of 131,754 have enrolled as club members in the food production army for 1918. This number exceeds by more than 125,000 all previous records of the National Food Production Army.

\$25,000 Bonds for Nicaragua Bank.

SAJUAN DEL SUO, Nicaragua, Oct. 13.—The National Bank of Nicaragua has transmitted \$25,000 in subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Subscriptions will continue to be received until the end of the month.

The Nation's Honor Roll

ARMY.	Reported	Total
Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	186	9,064
Died of wounds	73	3,133
Died of disease	56	2,363
Died of accident and other causes	9	1,051
Wounded in action	322	24,746
Missing in action (including prisoners)	30	5,495
Totals	676	45,852

(Corrected according to latest War Department figures.)

MARINES.	Reported	Total
Deaths, all causes	13	1,158
Wounded	28	2,206
Missing in action (including prisoners)	13	162
Totals	59	3,526

(Corrected according to latest Marine Corps figures.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following casualty lists were made public today by the War Department:

ARMY.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

CURIE, Charles A., Lieut., New York City. Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 KANTER, Benjamin, Lieut., 1st Stratford, Brooklyn. Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 DEWEY, Thomas J., 1st Eight, New York City. Died of disease. (D. D. 1874.)
 GALT, Daniel, 1st New York. Died of disease. (D. D. 1874.)
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GEORGIA.

DANIEL, George, sergt., Caldwell (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ELLIOTT, George, sergt., Caldwell (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ELLIOTT, George, sergt., Caldwell (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)

IDAHO.

HUTCHINSON, Harley, Valley (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)

ILLINOIS.

ALDRICH, Frank, Lieut., Elgin (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ALDRICH, Frank, Lieut., Elgin (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ALDRICH, Frank, Lieut., Elgin (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)

KANSAS.

ANDERSON, Ralph, Serant (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ANDERSON, Ralph, Serant (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ANDERSON, Ralph, Serant (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)

KENTUCKY.

REED, Jonathan, Lieut., Louisville (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 REED, Jonathan, Lieut., Louisville (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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MARYLAND.

CARROLL, John, Lieut., Baltimore (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 CARROLL, John, Lieut., Baltimore (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 CARROLL, John, Lieut., Baltimore (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

EDER, David O., Lieut., Boston (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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MISSISSIPPI.

FAIRBANK, Robert, sergt., Detroit (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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MINNESOTA.

ANDERSON, John, Lieut., St. Paul (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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MISSOURI.

BARTON, Howard, Lieut., Columbia (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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MONTANA.

HOAR, Elmer, Lieut., Helena (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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 HOAR, Elmer, Lieut., Helena (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)

NEBRASKA.

CARTER, Leroy, Fairbury (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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NEVADA.

ANDERSON, John, Lieut., Reno (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ANDERSON, John, Lieut., Reno (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
 ANDERSON, John, Lieut., Reno (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SEELY, J. W., sergt., Manchester (W.). Died of wounds. (D. D. 1874.)
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20 MEN D.S. CROSSES

Gen. Pershing Sends Additional List of Fighters He Has Decorated.

ALL WERE WON IN JULY

Many Brave Exploits on Part of Americans Add Lustre to Nation's History.

The names of twenty-three American fighting men appear in a list of citations by Gen. Pershing for Distinguished Service Crosses. The twenty-three who, with the exception of those to whom the cross is granted posthumously, will wear one of the proudest of military decorations are cited for extraordinary heroism.

No New York man occurs in the list except that of First Lieut. Frank A. McNamee of Albany, but New England and New York men, nearly all of them men being from Massachusetts or Connecticut. Here and there is the name of a lad from a Western State.

The citations are printed in the order in which the names were received by the War Department. They are as follows:

Wagner Edmund R. Hampson, Company B, 101st Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action near Trunkey, July 22, 1918. Although painfully wounded by machine gun fire, he continued his duty of evacuating the wounded and bringing them to the rear of the line.

Private Charles G. Brownlie, Company B, 101st Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action near Trunkey, July 22, 1918. Although painfully wounded by machine gun fire, he continued his duty of evacuating the wounded and bringing them to the rear of the line.

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Liberty Loan Drive

Programme for To-day

Reception at Waldorf to Minister Porras at 11:30 A. M.

Parade starts from Waldorf for Altar of Liberty with military escort for Minister Porras at 11:50 A. M.

Minister Porras makes address at noon.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, G. S. Eddy of the Y. M. C. A. and Lieut. Jack Munroe speak on the steps of the Sub-Treasury at noon.

Long programme of actors and actresses will start at Liberty Theatre in front of the Public Library at noon.

Edward Riegleman, Robert R. Rawson, Edward Cassin, F. B. Kapper, H. A. Barker and Harrison L. Adams will speak at the Brooklyn Borough Hall rally, which begins at 12:30 P. M.

Luncheon to allied Ambassadors at Waldorf at 12:30 P. M. Gov. Whitman, Charles M. Schwab and Edward Hurley will be the principal speakers. Party proceeds after luncheon to Port Newark to witness launching of two ships.

Gov. Whitman, Dr. Reiland and Elizabeth Marbury will speak at the Liberty Bank at 1 P. M.

Patriotic addresses and musical programme at Universal Library Loan Theatre at Columbus Circle at 2 P. M. and at 8 P. M.

Mass meeting at Port Newark at 6 P. M. at Port Newark. Will Williamsburg parades and holds rally at 7 P. M.

Parade and mass meeting at Atlantic avenue between Bedford and Franklin avenues at 7:15 P. M.

Parade in Yorkville district at 7:30 P. M.

Italian mass meeting and patriotic rally at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Entertainment at Liberty Hall, Times Square, at 8 P. M.

Gov. Whitman, W. Bourke Cockran, Corp. Raymond J. Joseph, P. Day, Signaller Tom Skelly and others will speak at the Seventh Regiment Army at 9 P. M.

East of Bellevue, July 21, 1918. Lieut. Henry A. Barker, 101st Machine Gun Battalion, was killed in action near Trunkey, July 22, 1918. He was captured by the enemy and held for several days before he was released.

Second Lieut. Julius W. Toelken, 101st Machine Gun Battalion, was killed in action near Trunkey, July 22, 1918. He was captured by the enemy and held for several days before he was released.

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LIBERTY LOAN GOAL

WON IN MICHIGAN

Continued from First Page.

on a parity with respect to the calculation of invested capital, the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds are the only bonds which can act as an insurance against the additional 4 per cent. income tax. Consequently the Fourth Liberty bonds are the most attractive investment for a corporation at this time.

As to the position of Liberty bonds under the clause dealing with the definition of invested capital, the purchase of Liberty bonds by a corporation desiring the full benefit of its "invested capital" may well mean a substantial saving in dollars.

Information Bureau Established.

"These points, briefly mentioned here, have been substantially covered in a comprehensive study of the tax exemption features in connection with the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, copy of which is enclosed.

"To help buyers solve problems which may arise in connection with their study of the tax exemption features, the Liberty Loan Committee has created a bureau of tax experts, with offices at 120 Broadway, Room 1548, who will glad to respond to inquiries from all interested parties.

James Speyer declares that over-subscription of the Fourth Loan not only will have a tremendous moral effect, but it will be a factor in bringing an earlier end to the war.

"Nobody should hesitate to subscribe to these bonds as much as he possibly can," said Mr. Speyer. "Nor should anybody be influenced by the thought that if the war should end soon this whole thing would be a waste of money. It will be needed, in fact is needed now, and must be raised in any event because our Government has about \$4,000,000,000 in outstanding bonds which must be paid with the proceeds of the loan and the whole balance will be needed shortly to meet financial outlays already contracted for.

"If the war should end soon the readiness of our people to subscribe to \$5,000,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. (the largest sum ever subscribed in any country at any time) will always stand as permanent proof of individual patriotism and of our combined financial strength."

"Matching Subscriptions." To stimulate subscriptions some companies and wealthy persons have offered to match every subscription made in certain towns. Such a match has been made in New York City, where the quota of \$1,478,650.

The Industrial Honor Penman has been awarded to the man who has written the most letters to the Liberty Loan Committee. The man who has written the most letters to the Liberty Loan Committee is Mr. J. H. P. Jones, of New York City.

Preparations for the hardest kind of work to raise the quota of \$5,000,000,000 are being made by the "Rainbow Division." Of the eighty-seven committees embracing this division, seven have reached their goal, and the total for the division is said to be a little better than the high record made in the third loan, the total is declared to be \$1,478,650.

The slogan under which the committees of the "Rainbow Division" will work this week will be "Double the Third." The slogan under which the committees of the "Rainbow Division" will work this week will be "Double the Third."

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